

Real Estate

Home! What word says so much. You, Mr. Renter, can own your own home if you will begin now.

Big three acre lot near the town limits of Northview.

FOR \$1,100

\$20 down and \$20 per month. No taxes, no interest.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Eight room house, finished in hardwood, with cabinet mantels, nice corner lot 52 1/2 by 120 feet. You could not buy the lot and build the house for what you could buy this property.

Good well on the lot, paved streets and cement sidewalks. Here is your chance. See me at once for prices and terms.

Howard Post

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
Rooms 505-506 Goff Building.

WILSON'S NOTE

To Germany Causes a General Rise of Prices on the Berlin Stock Exchange.

BERLIN, by wireless, June 16.—Among the items of news given out Tuesday by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"Most Berlin newspapers say in effect that if the United States succeeds in removing the fundamental necessity of submarine warfare by inducing Great Britain to acknowledge the declaration of London, every thing will go well."

"The Berlin stock exchange responded to the American note with a general rise. It has been restless during the last few days on account of the British press reports."

June Clearance Sale of Millinery

13 to 1-2 Off

New, attractive mid-summer styles in a most wonderful variety never before equalled in value.

SALE OF NEW WAISTS AT \$2.00

Crepe de Chine, Jap Silk, Voile, Organdie, Batiste and Marquisette smart and summery, in fancy and tailor styles. Actual worth \$3.00.

The Smart Shop

128 So. Fourth St.
Clarksburg, W. Va.

NO STORE IS BETTER THAN THE GOODS IT SELLS

Economy is the watchword in these days of expensive living. We can assist you in solving your housekeeping problems by giving you better food-stuffs at lower prices than elsewhere. Let us prove it

BROWN'S MARKET

Pioneers of Popular Prices
114 S. FOURTH ST.
Bell Phone 648
Home Phone 30.

WEST VIRGINIA MUST PAY WHOLE AMOUNT

By July 1 Next or Pay Five Per Cent Interest Thereon is the Court's Decree.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—

The fifty-year-old state debt controversy between Virginia and West Virginia was finally adjudicated Monday, when the supreme court of the United States held that West Virginia shall pay \$12,293,929.50 as its share of principal and interest of Virginia's ante-bellum state indebtedness. Of this amount, \$4,215,622.28 represents West Virginia's share of the principal as of January 1, 1861, and \$1,783,307.22 is interest on this sum for fifty-four years and six months. If West Virginia does not pay over this sum by July 1 next it must pay five per cent interest on the full amount, \$12,293,929.50, until it is paid.

None of this money will go to the state of Virginia. All of it will be paid to the holders of the old Virginia debt certificates. One million dollars worth of these certificates are held by Baltimore bankers and individuals, and about three million dollars are held in New York. Many of them are held by West Virginians. When West Virginia readjusted her ante-bellum debt thirty years ago, it issued new bonds for two-thirds of this obligation and gave certificates for the other third, at the same time promising the bondholders it would use its good offices to compel West Virginia to pay the certificates with interest.

Justice Hughes handed down the opinion for the court. It contains 2,000 words and is an exhaustive review of the financial controversy between the two states.

These two points—The question of whether or not West Virginia must pay interest and how much and the question whether West Virginia shall be allowed a part of Virginia's old assets and how much—were the important issues at stake in yesterday's opinion. Another point of material bearing also was the date when the amount of principal should be fixed. West Virginia held it should be January 1, 1861, and Virginia held it should be July 1, 1864. As stated, the court had several years ago held that West Virginia should pay twenty-three and one-half of Virginia's old debt, which on January 1, 1861, was \$31,563,861.66.

Virginia won the biggest point in the case when the court held that West Virginia must pay interest of its share of the principal, which the court had originally fixed. It was on the point that the two states could not agree and broke off negotiations. The supreme court, in taking cognizance of the case again after Chief Justice White had urged them to try to settle the question of interest amicably. West Virginia had steadfastly resisted the contention that it should pay interest, although expressing a willingness to pay its share of the principal.

West Virginia also won an important point which had the effect of reducing her share of interest and principal about twelve million dollars. The younger state contended that it was entitled to a share of Virginia's ante-bellum assets. This claim Virginia resisted, holding that the supreme court, when it fixed \$7,182,507.46 as West Virginia's part of the original debt it took into consideration Virginia's assets at the time the states separated. The court, however, overruled Virginia's contention and allowed \$1,783,307.22 as a credit on its share of the principal, cutting the latter sum down to \$4,215,622.28. Had Virginia's contention been sustained, clear down the line, West Virginia's total obligation would have gone over \$26,000,000 in view of the opinion of the court that the latter state must pay interest as well as principal.

The court, in its opinion, practically sustains Special Master Littlefield's in his estimates of the allowances to West Virginia as a share of Virginia's old assets.

The following is the court's findings in the value of Virginia's old assets and West Virginia's share thereof:

Cash in sinking fund...	\$ 816,250.03
Stock of R. F. & P. R. R.	322,167.36
Other stocks and loans	7,769,310.35
Interest and dividends accruing	345,554.80
Bank stocks	3,802,357.48
Stocks sold to Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio railroad	204,883.42
Stocks in James River & Kanawha railroad	1,664,333.00
Total	\$14,929,161.44

To be credited to West Virginia as representing 23 1/2 per cent of its share of these assets... \$ 3,508,352.94

Less money and securities received by West Virginia from restored government of Virginia... 541,467.18

This would make, says the court, West Virginia's "equitable proportion" of the principal debt the sum of \$4,215,622.28 as follows:

Twenty-three and one-half of principal debt (\$30,563,861.66)	\$ 7,182,507.46
Deduct credits to West Virginia	2,966,885.18
West Virginia's share, therefore, of principal	\$4,215,622.28

In computing the interest the court held that from January 1, 1861 to July 1, 1891, West Virginia should pay four per cent on \$3,508,352.94; from July 1, 1891 to July 1, 1915, it should pay at the rate of three per cent on \$3,035,248.04; making the total interest charges \$8,178,307.22, which with the principal makes the grand total \$12,293,929.50.

The question now arises whether West Virginia will pay this verdict, and if it will not, how will it be made to pay?

There is, however, a precedent for compelling one sovereign state to pay a sister state when the supreme court renders a verdict against it. The precedent was in the opinion of the court in holding that North Carolina must pay the old school bonds which had been presented to the state of North Dakota. North Carolina resisted this payment.

Major Holmes Conrad, representing the holders of the old debt certificates, it developed today, has already taken steps to compel West Virginia to pay. He has filed a motion with the supreme court, asking for the appointment of a receiver, who shall go to West Virginia and compel payment of the verdict should the court find one against the state. This motion was filed last night and West Virginia would lose and have never been formally laid before the court by the clerk.

The debt controversy arose over the separation of West Virginia from Virginia at the outbreak of the Civil war. After the war Virginia contended the new state should assume an equitable share of the former state's debt existing prior to West Virginia's admission to the Union. West Virginia recognized this claim at that time and wrote into its state constitution a provision that it would assume an "equitable share" of the mother state's indebtedness. The two states after that, could never agree upon the amount of West Virginia's share de-

spite the appointment of commissions to conduct negotiations with the hope of reaching such an agreement.

When the supreme court handed down its opinion in the North Carolina case, rendering a judgment against that state, in favor of North Dakota, it paved the way for Virginia to carry the case into the courts. Before doing this, however, Virginia readjusted its debt after a political campaign which placed William Mahone, leader of the Readjuster party, in control of the state's political government and in the United States Senate. As a result of Mahone's victory, the Virginia state legislature shaved down its old state debt two-thirds, for which it issued new bonds, and told the bondholders they would have to look to West Virginia for the other third. Virginia, in doing this, promised assistance in compelling West Virginia to pay, and accordingly carried the case to the supreme court where it was finally decided yesterday.

By the supreme court's decision yesterday West Virginia is saddled with a state debt of nearly \$12,000,000. West Virginia has not an outstanding bond issue, it being prohibited from issuing bonds by its constitution except to pay its share of the Virginia debt.

An unusual feature of the case is that the late Senator S. B. Elkins secured the consent of the old bondholders to accept \$1,000,000 as a compromise. The West Virginia legislature would not consider it. Now, the supreme court holds it must pay \$12,000,000 when forty years ago it could have discharged the obligation for \$600,000. In 1904-5 the old Virginia debt certificates, which West Virginia must now pay, sold for three and four cents on the dollar. At that time it was believed that West Virginia would never pay them and she broke off negotiations with Virginia. The last quotation was around fifty-five cents on the dollar. It is believed that fifteen per cent of the old certificates have been lost or thrown away under the belief that they were worthless. Many investors bought them up at little or nothing as a "long shot" chance of realizing on them.

and of this amount, \$6,921.34 was expended for salaries, \$466.28 in traveling expenses and \$1,961 for miscellaneous expense.

"Although the insurance department of West Virginia is very small in comparison with similar departments from other states," says the insurance commissioner, "and the expenses of its maintenance are even smaller on a comparative basis, its value is increasing with each year. The main object of the department is to enforce the insurance laws and to supervise the various insurance companies doing business in the state in order to protect our citizens from the operations of unreliable companies and agents."

Insurance Commissioner Darst is now the president of the International Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Of a total of 145 insurance companies operating in West Virginia during the last year, two were home companies, eighty-seven were American companies and fifty-six were foreign companies, or foreign countries admitted to do business in the state. These companies wrote risks in 1914 amounting to \$199,063,885, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the preceding year. Premiums were collected to the amount of \$2,888,838. The net losses paid were \$1,606,984, while the losses incurred were \$1,711,808, the ratio of losses incurred to the premiums paid being fifty-nine per cent.

Two West Virginia life companies and fifty life companies of other states transacted business in the state during the year. Policies were issued to the amount of \$32,360,037 by these companies; premiums collected, \$4,320,563.49, and losses paid, \$1,253,506.90, leaving insurance in force at the beginning of the present year to the amount of \$161,600,734.

Forty-four fraternal benefit societies operate in the state, writing life insurance during 1914 to the amount of \$7,167,200. Premiums received were \$686,282.46; losses incurred, \$455,966.89, and insurance in force at the end of the year was \$57,017,376.

Thirteen farmers' mutual co-operative companies, doing business in West Virginia only, collected in premiums, assessments and policy fees during the year \$109,250.56, paid losses amounting to \$61,700.63 and at the end of the year carried risks amounting to \$25,435,504. During the same period three assessment life companies wrote risks amounting to \$64,125, received premiums of \$8,710.98, incurring losses of \$9,000, and had policies in force at the end of the year amounting to \$310,925.

Total premiums of \$972,155.41 were collected during the year by seventy-one miscellaneous insurance companies, transacting miscellaneous lines of insurance other than fire or life and during the same period they incurred losses of \$427,754.60.

The year was a record breaker for the insurance companies, not only in the amount of business done, but also in the matter of taxes and fees paid into the state treasury. These companies, paying a tax of two per cent of their premium receipts paid to the state in taxes the sum of \$158,610.12, as compared with \$153,780.41 during the preceding year, while the fees collected amounted to \$50,392.60 as compared with \$48,171.50 collected during the previous year. Foreign insurance companies contributed \$2,931 to the state in statutory attorney fees.

The payment of their taxes and fees the fire insurance companies operating in the state paid a special tax of \$13,742.90, to maintain the state fire marshal's department, showing a total collection of revenue by the insurance department of \$226,176.02.

The cost of maintaining the department, which is also charged with the enforcement of the "Blue Sky" law, for the same year was \$8,449.42.

Yes—Many People have told us the same story—distressing, eating, gases, heartburn, A

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablet before and after each meal will relieve you. Sold only by us—25c.

Sturm & Wilson.

This Most Modern Bungalow ever built in Clarksburg, you can buy for \$6,700. Terms to suit. Seven minutes' walk from postoffice. Complete sun parlor, cellar, laundry, hardwood finish, polished floors, etc. Owner moving to country.

GLENN B. WATERS, Real Estate Broker, 306 PRUNTY BLDG.

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Germs Can't Stay With This Treatment

No Impurities Can Retain A Foothold—They're Driven Out.



The action of S.S.S., the famous blood purifier, is direct from the moment it enters the stomach. Unlike food that must be acted upon by the digestive juices, S.S.S. goes at once into the blood, and in less than five minutes has traversed the entire circulation.

It now rapidly spreads its medicinal action in the fine network of blood vessels and is like giving the blood a thorough bath, to overcome eczema, blood risings, boils and other eruptive conditions. It can not harm any part of the system. It does not lodge in the joints as do mercury, arsenic and other minerals frequently to be found in blood remedies. It is a natural medicine for the blood, just as essential to health as germs have gotten the upper hand as is nutritious food. It after a spell of sickness the body calls for nourishment. Wherever you go, you are sure to meet some one who used S.S.S. for the blood and is a willing witness to its wonderful power to overcome blood troubles. You can obtain S.S.S. in almost any drug store in the U. S., a significant fact as to its worth and its sterling reputation. Get a bottle today. It will do you good. Write to The Swift Specific Co., 104 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., if the directions with the bottle do not fully cover your case.

COUNTY COURT

Probates a Will and Qualifies a Guardian with All Its Members Present.

The county court was in session again Tuesday with all its members present.

The will of Fanny Wickenhofer was probated with Henry Wickenhofer named as its executor. He is given her share of twenty-six acres near Wilsenburg and three lots in the Glenwood addition his life time, after which John J. Wickenhofer is to have ten acres, Mamie Swager six acres, William W. Wickenhofer ten acres, Hattie Fittro two lots and Fannie Swager one lot. John J. and William W. Wickenhofer and Mamie Swager are to have all coal needed for domestic use after the death of Henry Wickenhofer. The remainder of her estate is divided among her four children, namely, William W. and John J. Wickenhofer, Hattie Fittro and Mamie Swager.

Thomas J. Parrish qualified as guardian of Hallie M. Robinson, infant son of Florinda Robinson, with bond at \$800 and Raymer Parrish surety.

FINE POSITION

Is Accepted by Mr. Henderson Who Will Establish Offices in the West.

J. H. Henderson of the well known and successful local concern, the Henderson Brothers Lumber Company, has become interested in an immense tract of Oregon timber lands owned by the Kendall Lumber Corporation, and he has been appointed by the corporation at a lucrative salary to take charge of the sales department. Mr. Henderson will leave the city Saturday to establish his office in either Denver or Salt Lake City and be permanently located there. He retains his interest in



We Believe That Stein - Bloch

are the best clothes at the price made in this country. We judge by the service they give and the enthusiastic comments of those who wear them. We know the quality is excellent—we know the styles are correct, the latest always—and moreover they don't cost a cent more than ordinary clothes.

Your best plan is to see them and judge for yourself. That's always the best evidence.

Conservative or extreme—for the adult or youthful figure—for the regular and the stout. The country's best clothes. Stein-Bloch make at \$18.00 to \$30.00 here. "Our special" Suits—splendid values too at \$15.00.

DONOHUE & JOHNSON
324-326 Main St.

HOO HOO MEETING WILL BE HELD HERE

Lumbermen's Organization Will Initiate Eight Candidates and Hold Banquet.

THE Clarksburg district of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo is called to assemble in a special meeting in the Ows hall on South Second street at 8 o'clock Friday evening for the purpose of initiating eight candidates into the order. Following the initiatory ceremonies an elaborate banquet will be held in the Waldo hotel, beginning at 10:30 o'clock with Harry B. Curtin, of this city, toastmaster. Prominent in the list of the central part of the state will be present. It is expected that at least sixty covers will be laid.

J. H. Henderson, of this city, is the vicegerent snark of the Clarksburg district and he will attend the national meeting in San Francisco September 9. Clarksburg has the honor of having a citizen, namely, E. Stringer Bogges, who served a few years ago as snark of the universe, the highest official title of the order, and he will be among the most enthusiastic members of the coming concatenation.

The Hoo Hoo was started about twenty years ago and its growth has been most signal. It enjoys a present membership of 25,000 of the most prominent lumbermen of the country and its future is particularly bright.

The Clarksburg meeting promises to be among the best ever held in the state as shown by the wide interest taken.

The latest aeroplane invention is the use of a recording phonograph by which the operator may make notes of his observations.

Sixty per cent of English words are of Teutonic origin, 30 per cent are Greek and Latin and 10 per cent come from other sources.

Motion pictures are being used to teach hygiene to the less civilized Filipinos.

Just the Meat Of the Corn--

Not the tough outer husk nor the germ--

Post Toasties

Skilful cooking develops the real corn flavour—the nourishment and sweetness of the true sweet meat of the kernels. The corn is then seasoned with sugar and salt, rolled and toasted to appetizing, golden-brown flakes.

They tumble from the big ovens, pass directly into the familiar big yellow cartons, and are sealed in germ-proof, dust-proof wax wrapping. You get Post Toasties, factory-fresh, as crisp, pure and wholesome as when they leave the ovens.

After you have known the true goodness of these sweet meats of the corn, you'll realize why folks everywhere are demanding the

Superior Corn Flakes

and Post Toasties cost no more than the ordinary brands of "corn flakes." To get the best—insist upon the distinctive brand—Post Toasties.

—sold by Grocers everywhere.